SEPTEMBER 12, 1766. THE NUMBER 799.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To METRIOTES.

IF the diſſatisfaction we feel that a Gentleman (againſt whom there lies ſomething more than a ſuſpicion of murder) hath been bailed by particular Judges of the Gen. Court, proceeds (as you juſtly ſurmiſe) from the *etherial ſpirit of patriotiſm*, it will be very difficult for you, facetious Sir, to caſt a ridicule upon us on that account; as the love of one's country can never be thought a proper ſubject of deriſion by men of generous principles, and ſuch alone we eſteem arbiters whoſe cenſure or applauſe can give us pain or pleaſure. Judge you then *how much* we muſt be affected by your animadverſions.

If it is indeed true (and, generally ſpeaking, we believe it not to be queſtioned) that we poſſeſs a greater ſhare of patriotiſm than yourſelf and neighbours, we humbly preſume to think you all might be better citizens if your proportion of it were augmented.

We differ from you in opinion with reſpect to our uneaſineſs, and (if you pleaſe) our clamours. We conceive the *firſt* too well founded, and the *latter* very proper, if from this ſingle conſideration that the publick deſired, as much as we did, to ſee ſome reaſons given for the late bailment; which reaſons; though modeſtly demanded by queries (ſo undeſervedly termed impudent and infamous) were, it ſeems, to be extorted only by what you miſcall our clamours. Since the appearance of *theſe*, our uneaſineſs hath rather increaſed than ſubſided. When Gentlemen, ſuch as Mr. Wythe and yourſelf, ſo highly intereſted in defending the meaſure we complain of, *or clamour at*, have ſo little to ſay in its ſupport, the injuſtice done to the colony appears the more flagrant.

The Judges, you tell us (for you tell us what you pleaſe) have an indiſputable right of bailing in all caſes, where they think the accuſed merit ſuch indulgence. This right, if theirs, muſt have been aſſumed, it is to be ſuppoſed (ſince it was never given them) as a ſacred——*ſhall I ſay*——aſſumption——to be exerciſed for the good of the country in general, and for the eaſe of the ſubject in particular. Wherever theſe are incompatible, the general good ought to guide their deciſions; but if that has been poſtponed to the eaſe and convenience of a particular, we think (were it for this alone) that our uneaſineſs is well founded. When an unhappy man (whoſe name, on account of his worthy family, I forbear to mention) was ſent to the publick priſon for the murder of his wife, the general good was, in that inſtance, properly conſidered; and, as he wanted great interceſſours, he was not bailed. Why was a different conduct uſed in the preſent inſtance? You get over *this* and *ſimilar* caſes, by telling us that opinion is to determine when the power of bailing is to be exerciſed. Now we cannot but be uneaſy, both to ſee ſo much left to opinion, and alſo that there hath been a difference of opinion, when there is none eſſential, between the matters offered to conſideration. We humbly think that, by this time, ſome ſtability might be eſtabliſhed among us, at leaſt in criminal caſes. This we have the greater right to expect, as it is acknowledged by thoſe (who carry the power of our Judges as far as they may) that they have no power, beyond our act of Aſſembly, except from precedent in the King's Bench. Now, where people govern themſelves by precedent, opinion is very little concerned in a deciſion. They have nothing to do but open their eyes, read, compare, and decide, according to the precedent. We are told that in the whole annals of the King's Bench a precedent is not to be found for the late bailment, whatever you may intend by your partially and unfairly recited caſe of the Lord Mohun.

We have ſaid thus much, Sir, upon your own ſuppoſition that the Gen. Court has the plenary power of the King's Bench Court; but as it is a thing we only granted for a moment, and now deny, we perſuade ourſelves, if we betray greater ignorance in aſſigning our reaſons for ſuch denial than you charge us with, we may meet with Chriſtian indulgence, in favour of that ſame etherial ſpirit which appears to you ſo chimerical, and to the reſt of mankind ſo much the reverſe. This is certain, that, had we all the knowledge of the beſt informed, we ſhould be principally proud of it, as it would *then* be ſo much the more in our power, by invincible arguments, to preſerve this country from a ſtretch of juriſdiction, which, if allowed, may probably, one day or other, form its greateſt infelicity.

The General Court hath no power but what it owes to acts of Aſſembly; it is therefore in vain to aſcribe to it the powers of the King's Bench, unleſs it receive them from acts of Aſſembly.

You will be pleaſed to refute this poſition before you ſhower down any further witticiſms upon inferences deduced therefrom.

An act of the legiſlative body of this dominion unfortunately made the Members of the Privy Council Judges of a Supreme Court, yet *this* in a certain manner. If, in ſome important matters, a reſemblance appears between the King's Bench and that Supreme or General Court, the origin of this reſemblance muſt be ſought for in the power which eſtabliſhed the latter. If there appears any difference between them, it muſt be referred to the ſame authority.

There is, we apprehend, a material difference between theſe courts. That part of the power of the King's Bench which relates to bail in criminal caſes (and which is rather deducible from ancient prerogative than any other origin) doth not appear, to us, to be given to particular Members of the G. C. but to the County Courts, and to them only, inaſmuch as a caſe is bailable; probably becauſe ſo critical a power as the above was thought as dangerous in the hands of the Privy Council, as liable to be miſunderſtood by Country Juſtices.

It may perhaps be eſteemed abſurd, by ſome people, that an inferiour Court ſhould poſſeſs a power denied to a ſuperiour. Some abſurdities neceſſarily produce others. After the abſurdity of appointing the Privy Counſellors Judges of the Supreme Court, it was improper to allow that Court a power it might otherwiſe naturally enjoy. If the conſtitutors of our Courts found an abſurdity unavoidable, they do not appear, at leaſt to us, to have committed that of giving the Judges a privilege of bailing criminals according to their fancy or their friendſhip; that, in our conſtitution, would have been an abſurdity indeed! As this doctrine may appear ſingular to thoſe Gentlemen who are perpetually ſearching for Virginia in Engliſh law books, we beg them to conſider whether the legiſlative body could not have formed the above regulation, was it thought expedient. To us their right of doing ſo ſeems ſelf evident. If this be allowed, what remains is an inquiry whether they have, or have not, made ſuch a regulation. As we are no lawyers (which ſome will think clear enough already) we can only judge plainly and ſimply of what we read in the act for *directing the method* of trying criminals for capital offences.

"When a criminal brought before an Examining "Court may be *legally bailed* (ſuch is the phraſe) he is "allowed twenty days in which to procure a bail." As this matter muſt be ſettled by the County Court, the law ſubmits it to them, and makes no further proviſion.

"At the expiration of twenty days (the time limited "for his continuance in the county priſon) he is conveyed "to the publick gaol; if he cannot procure ſureties; there "he may be bailed, at any time before trial." If the law hath not declared by *whom*, the law is therein deficient; for it is not equally obvious that he is in ſuch caſe to be bailed by the Judges of the Gen. C——, as it is that the County Court muſt in the firſt inſtance determine whether he be bailable.

"If the criminal is not bailable (of which the County "Court muſt judge) he is conveyed forthwith to the pub-"lick priſon, where he is to continue, until diſcharged "by due courſe of law." This can hardly be underſtood to be by bailment (or the law would have authorized the Judges below to have granted ſuch indulgence) but by a legal trial.

It behoves the County Courts to be very circumſpect in the allowance or diſallowance of bail, leſt they feel the ill conſequences of an illegal deciſion in caſes of that nature.

The County Court, which (as you ſay) allowed a murderer bail, ought to have been proſecuted. Our patriots might indeed have levelled their jury (as you ingeniouſly expreſs it) at this meaſure, with propriety enough; becauſe I ſee nothing to reſtrain Engliſhmen from ſcrutinizing, cenſuring, or applauding, any publick matter, as it may deſerve. But I ſuppoſe they were reſtrained, at *firſt*, by a perſuaſion that the Judges of Gaol Delivery would ſcarce have overlooked ſo blameable an indulgence in the County Court, and when *afterwards* they perceived their miſtake, the ſubjection under which the preſs was kept deprived them of the power of publiſhing their ſentiments.

When people in exalted ſtations will not properly exerciſe the powers they legally poſſeſs, there is the ſtronger reaſon why they never ſhould be allowed to uſurp unwarranted power.

Your arguments, in behalf of the late bailment, are altogether taken from the powers of a Court, founded on uncertain authority, in another country. This may be very proper *perhaps*, but to us it ſeems equally proper to cite the powers exerciſed by the Council of the Rota at Rome. The laws of England are, I preſume, in force in this country; but there may poſſibly be ſome difference between the King's peculiar Court and the Supreme Court of this country. Where the acts conſtituting the latter give it an authority without directing the manner in which ſuch authority is to be exerciſed, it may, we imagine, borrow a rule, ſuiable to its purpoſe, from any Court, or form one for itſelf. But this, we take the liberty of thinking, to be vey different from a right of extending its juriſdiction.

Under what title for example, can the G. C. plead a power from preſcription? The King's Bench hath we hear certain powers, and this in particular of diſcretionary bailing, from preſcripton. If the G. C. aſſumes powers from the King's Bench, which the King's Bench holds only by preſcription, it is aparent that it acts and regards itſelf as a Court whoſe rights are, in thoſe inſtances, derived from preſcription. I leave you to judge whether this be not uſurpation. If our Supreme Court (or its members) takes authority to itſelf merely becauſe ſuch authority is exerciſed *ſomewhere*, we know of no authority with which it may not be inveſted. Would to Heaven a line were drawn, beyond which there might be no tranſgreſſion!

After what is ſaid above, we hardly need declare that we do not concur with you in opinion that a diſcretionary power of bailing can be ſafely lodged with particular members of the General Court; becauſe they are, as you juſtly obſerve, the King's Counſellors. Diſtruſt, the parent of ſecurity, is a political virtue of unſpeakable utility. Had this virtue been properly exerciſed in ſome late Aſſemblies, it would have relieved you, Metriotes, and other Gentlemen, from the neceſſity you ſeem to think yourſelves under not only of ſubverting all ideas of virtue and morality to juſtify a Gentleman lately deceaſed, and to metamorphoſe a notorious breach of the publick confidence into charity and munificence, but from that alſo of baſely endeavouring to caſt an odium on a Gentleman of inflexible integrity and virtue, whoſe ſole crime was daring merely to divulge what the perſonage (thus ſhamefully bepraiſed) did not bluſh to commit. Vain, futile, and (to uſe your language) *ridiculous* efforts!

As neceſſary as diſtruſt was in the caſe quoted, ſo neceſſary is it in the preſent caſe. Oaths are ſacred things, very ſacred indeed! but oaths have ſometimes been found inadequate ſanctions. We little expected to have heard a whiſper of oaths from a Gentleman, who eſpouſed the ſide you take in this controverſy; we, for our parts, had determined that oaths might repoſe in ſilence, and ſtill wiſh they had never been mentioned.

The charge you bring againſt us, of ignorance in the laws, we frankly confeſs; and we as much lament that our abilities do not correſpond with our *publick ſpirit*, as that your publick ſpirit correſponds not with your abilities. Yet the inſtances you give of our ignorance ſeem worthy of ſome indulgence.

An union in one perſon of the diſcordant and heterogeneous dignities of Privy Counſellor, Judge of the G. C. and Member of the intermediate body of the Legiſlature, forms ſo complex, ſo unaccountable a *ſomething*, that it is quite poſſible we may have been miſtaken in thinking ſuch perſon inferiour to any thing but his Creator. An errour, with reſpect to *one*; of whom it is ſo difficult to ſay what it *is* or *is not*, may well be excuſed in perſons who pretend to no infallibility. We know not, however (ſuch is our ignorance, for which we beg forgiveneſs) that a Sheriff is obliged to know the dignity of his fellow ſubject before he demands his aſſiſtance; or that any ſubject *here* would be exempted, by his dignity, from a compliance with the ſummons. We know not a greater reverſal of a judgment than to diſregard entirely, and act counter to ſuch judgment; nor can we conceive, ingenious Metriotes, what uſe his Majeſty can have for an Attorney General, when his Counſellor-Judges ſo faithfully diſcharge his office.

You think a dearth of intelligence will immediately follow Mr. Chiſwell's appearance. Gentlemen (to be ſure) will be precluded from the exerciſe of their underſtandings, *totalement ebaubis!* Here, Sir, you are as cunning as you were witty before. Would you inſinuate (to render us odious) that we are ravenous wolves, not to be ſated but with the blood of Mr. Chiſwell? We think the appearance or non-appearance of that Gentleman nothing to the purpoſe, nor are we his enemies. A Gentleman, *in whoſe favour improper powers were* we think *aſſumed, and dangerous lenity uſed*, bears the name of Chiſwell. We have been obliged to uſe it, when complaining of ſuch proceedings. The extent of our enmity againſt him goes no further. Our views have a further object than his ſingle puniſhment or acquittal. We are deſirous of knowing whether ſome Virginians may maſſacre other Virginians (or ſojourners among them) with impunity. Whether, if Metriotes were to aſſaſſinate us, or we Metriotes, there would be a repetition of the ſame good natured treatment in *his* or our *own* favour, or in favour of any body in the like circumſtances. This is what we wiſh to know, and is a thing in which we ought to be ſatisfied. Though we might not wiſh to languiſh in a noiſome, a peſtilential gaol, we (culpable of homicide) ſhould aſſuredly expect to do ſo ourſelves. But *quere*, would not Metriotes meet with greater indulgence, more eſpecially if he was happy enough to find an agent as ſedulous, as devoted, as Mr. W——s, and J——s equally diſpoſed to hearken to him; as thoſe were who ſo precipitately diſcharged C. C. from cuſtody? We begin to feel the ſame uneaſineſs in our fingers as that of which you lately complained to the publick, and are therefore very abruptly, as you ſee,

Your humble ſervants,

MARCUS. FABIUS.
MARCUS CURTIUS.

PARIS, *May* 15.

THE Marquis de Buſſy, being jealous of preſerving the ſituation which he gained by his conduct in the Eaſt Indies, has thought proper to publiſh, in anſwer to ſome inſinuations thrown out againſt him in the defence made by the Count de Lally, by which he has entirely exculpated himſelf from the facts which that officer laid to his charge.

May 16. It is reported here, though perhaps without foundation, that in Spain one inſurrection breaks out after another; that bread is ſold there at 12 ſols a pound; that that no man is ſafe there; that the national troops will not act againſt the rebels, and that 20 ſquadrons of French

troops have received orders to march inſtantly to Madrid. We wait impatiently to hear the dreaded conſequences of this calamity. We are likewiſe informed that in May 1765 a great revolution happened at Quito, the capital of Peru, in the Weſt Indies.

May 28. The following are the circumſtances of a revolution, which is very confidently ſaid to have happened on the 22d of May 1765, in the city of Quito, the capital of the government of Peru.

A Lady of the city writ on that day a note to Don Juan Diare Henexa, Director of the Cuſtom Houſe, newly eſtabliſhed there, recommending to him to make his eſcape directly, unleſs he choſe to loſe his life in a cruel manner. Henexa, availing himſelf of this notice, took refuge with the Auditor and the Preſident of the Royal Audience, in the convent of St. Dominica. In reality, at the coming on of night, a large multitude ran and ſet fire to the Cuſtom Houſe, thinking the Director was there ſtill. Sixty perſons periſhed in the tumult, and the fire conſumed, among other things, 14,000 quadruples in ſpecie. The people aſſembled alſo in all the quarters of the city; and what is incredible is that at the ſame hour all the inhabitants of that vaſt country, compoſed of upwards of 2800 cities, towns, and villages, were in motion, and aſſembled in confuſion.

The moſt illuſtrious Biſhop of Quito, ſeeing with horrour a general and premeditated rebellion, propoſed a capitulation, which was accepted only on the following conditions.

I. That all European foreigners ſhall be obliged to quit the city in eight days.

II. That the artillery, warlike ſtores, and arms, which were in the King's magazine, ſhould be delivered up to the rebels without delay.

III. That they ſhould ſettle, as a fundamental law, an exemption from all manner of tribute.

IV. That all the ſlaves ſhould be made free by an Indulto General.

V. That the criminals detained in the priſons ſhould be ſet at liberty.

In conſequence of the firſt article, all the foreigners that were at Quito quitted the city under the diſguiſe of prieſts and monks, and abandoned their effects.

It is added that the conſpirators, in order to ſhake off entirely the Spaniſh yoke, have pretended to elect a King in the perſon of the Count de Herba Florida, Viceroy, who in ſpite of his proteſtations, "That he would rather "die than take away the Crown from his lawful ſovereign," was forced, with the dagger at his throat, to ſuffer himſelf to be proclaimed King of Quito.

The Biſhop of Quito, endeavouring to eſcape, was made priſoner at Sight.

This news came to the Viceroy of Santa Fe by an extraordinary courier, deſpatched from Santa Martha, on the 3d of October, 1765; and ſince we have been informed that the Viceroy at Santa Fe, not finding himſelf in ſafety in his own houſe, had retired at firſt into a convent of monks, but that he afterwards quitted it, in order to go to Hounda, having abandoned all the affairs of his government.

NAPLES, *May* 10. The Marquis de Squillace, who arrived here yeſterday afternoon, went immediately to an inn, where he ſtill continues. It is not known whether he intends to reſide in this capital, or on one of his own eſtates. He has already received ſeveral viſits from perſons of diſtinction, particularly the Princes of Francavilla and Jacci, and Don Michael Reggio, Commander of the gallies.

May 13. The Marquis de Gregorii (Squillace) is ſtill here, but he has not yet appeared at Court. It is thought he will go to his eſtate in Sicily, and ſpend the remainder of his days there in tranquillity.

May 24. A very ſudden and frightful eruption happened lately at Mount Gibel. The ſtream was ſo large, and ſo rapid, that in ten hours time it ran over ten miles of ground, and deſtroyed a large wood of mulberry trees, beſides a great tract of paſture land.

LEGHORN, *May* 7. The Corſicans appear reſolved to maintain themſelves in their independency of the State of Genoa, coſt what it will, notwithſtanding the trouble certain Powers give themſelves to bring about an accommodation. The army of the Malcontents is made to amount to between 18 and 20,000 men, beſides a good number of engineers, and more than 500 officers. Their Chief is meditating a project, the execution of which, if it ſucceeds, will decide the fate of the iſle to their advantage. All the inhabitants above 16 years of age are to take up arms, and appear on the firſt notice at the rendezvous aſſigned them.

SMYRNA, *April* 8. The bombardment of Trebiſonde, in Natolia, continued from the 9th to the 16th of laſt month, after which Prince Heraclius of Georgia, whoſe army increaſes daily, marched in triumph to Nova Ceſarea, which opened its gates; and he is now engaged in the ſiege of Amaſia, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the province, 12 leagues from the Black Sea. The Ottoman army, commanded by our Baſhaw, is encamped under the walls of Nicomedia. Several pieces of cannon have been tranſported hither from Scutari. Several galliots are alſo arrived with ſoldiers and ammunition, for the defence of this port againſt the Georgians.

GENOA, *May* 10. They write from Madrid that, for reaſons of ſtate, the King of Spain has baniſhed the Marquis de l'Enſenada 30 leagues from that capital.

FLORENCE, *May* 10. A correſpondent at Genoa writes that, according to all appearance, there will ſoon be ſome bloody work in Corſica.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 2. Letters from Bagdad, dated the 7th of February laſt, adviſe that Mirmahana, a famous pirate, who had been very troubleſome in the Perſian Gulf, has ſurpriſed and taken from the Dutch the iſland of Kareck, which they themſelves ſeized about 15 years ago. The garriſon of the fort, and the officers belonging to that ſettlement, were, it is ſaid, ſent to Bender Boacher, and the plunder which this pirate has made at Kareck is eſtimated at ſeveral millions.

VIENNA, *June* 5. In the afternoon of the firſt inſtant a boat was overſet in the Danube, about half a league from this city. There were on board 196 coloniſts, who were on their paſſage to Hungary; of theſe about 100 perſons, men, women, or children, were drowned.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 11.

Since our laſt another expreſs has come to town from the Weſtward, with a petition to his Excellency the Governour and Council, from a number of the inhabitants of Nobletown, who have been drove from their ſettlement there, complaining of the cruel treatment they have again lately met with from the Sheriff of Albany and others, and begging the interpoſition of this province, under whoſe encouragement they firſt ſettled there. The ſubſtance of their complaint we have in the following letter from Egremont, to which place many of the inhabitants were obliged to fly for protection, &c.

Extract of a letter from Egremont, *in this province, dated July* 30, 1766.

"On Saturday, the 26th of July inſtant, Hermanus Schyler, Sheriff of the county of Albany, and Robert Van Ranſlear, of Cleverack, attended with about 250 of General Gage's light infantry, armed with guns, ſwords, piſtols, one field piece, and three ſwivels, came in a hoſtile manner to Nobletown, to the houſe of Andrew Stalker, which they broke down; from thence they proceeded to the Houſe of William Bever, broke down his houſe, and robbed him of three guns, and ſundry other goods and tools; from thence they came to the houſe of Evert Conniekabacker, where they pitched their camp; from thence ſaid Schyler and others, on Sabbath day the 27th, travelled three miles to the houſe of Joſeph Clarke, and broke it open, and robbed him of all his books, arms, clothes, proviſions, and every thing they could lay their hands on; from thence they went to the houſe of Robert Mecker, and broke down the houſe, flung out and deſtroyed, and carried away every thing that was therein; from whence they returned to their camp; from whence in the afternoon the ſaid Schyler and others came to the houſe of Robert Noble, which houſe and furniture they entirely deſtroyed, and ſet fire to the barns, &c. which were conſumed; from thence they proceeded to the houſes of ſaid Clark and Mecker, and carried off all they lett in the morning; then returning to their camp, they took as priſoner Thomas Millard, killing and deſtroying ſwine, fowls, &c. as they returned.

"On Monday the 28th the ſaid Schyler and others came to the houſe of Robert Warren, which they broke open and plundered, and rifled of every thing therein, killed four ſheep, three hogs, one calf, and abuſed the children, &c. thence they proceeded to the houſe of William Kellog, and a man who was in the houſe upon their approach fled, but was purſued, and had two guns fired at him, but he eſcaped; they then returned to the houſe, which they robbed of every thing, and much abuſed a child there, killed two hogs, ten geeſe, &c. thence ſaid Schyler and others came to the houſe of Eb. Smith, of Egremont, and rifled it of every thing valuable and light to carry away, and then returned to the camp; and on Tueſday they drew off, threatening they would come again in a few days, and lay the whole town in rubbiſh, plant three forts there, and tarry to keep off the inhabitants.

"Thus are the inhabitants of Nobletown drove away to the neighbouring towns, as ſheep by wolves, to Egremont, Sheffield, and Barrington, with their wives and families, and are in the moſt diſtreſſed circumſtances, having nothing to ſupport them but the charity of the people."

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPTEMBER 12.

Yeſterday afternoon Col. JOHN CHISWELL arrived in town from his mines.

From Bermuda we learn that a reward of fifty pounds that currency is offered for the apprehending of William Cearon, who made his eſcape from that iſland, charged on the oaths of two men with the murder of a ſailor named Charles, on the high ſeas.

To Meſſ. Purdie *and* Dixon.

GENTLEMEN,

TO remove the ill impreſſion that may be made on the minds of ſome, by an inſinuation in a paper of the 29th of laſt month ſigned DIKEPHILOS, where he ſays, "If the two perſons whoſe teſti- "mony regulated the bailment ſwore what the Preſident "publiſhed, every man of probity muſt exclaim againſt "them, &c." As it is well known I was one of the perſons called on to give teſtimony on that occaſion, I think it a duty incumbent on me to give the publick all the ſatisfaction on that head I am able; for I would much rather not exiſt than be even ſuſpected of being capable of committing ſo deteſtable a crime. You will therefore pleaſe to inſert my depoſition, and what follows in your Gazette. I am,

Your humble ſervant,

J. WAYLES.

The depoſition of John Wayles, *taken before the Honourable* John Blair, Willian Byrd, *and* Preſley Thornton, *Eſquires, three of the Judges of the Honourable the General Court.*

THIS deponent ſaith that he was preſent when Col. John Chiſwell was examined before the Juſtices of the county court of Cumberland, on ſuſpicion of felony, &c. for the murder of Robert Routlidge. That it was proved that Routlidge aſſaulted the ſaid Chiſwell, by throwing a glaſs of wine in Chiſwell's face. That Chiſwell returned a bowl of bumbo at Routlidge. That a chair was taken up by Routlidge to throw at Chiſwell, and Chiſwell took up the candleſtick to throw at Routlidge. That many angry and inſulting words were uſed by both perſons. That Col. Chiſwell ordered his ſervant to bring his ſword, and threatened to kill him if he diſobeyed, and deſired the people to take Routlidge out of the room. That the ſword was brought by the ſervant, and Chiſwell held it naked in his hand. That the people attempted to diſarm Chiſwell, who ſwore he would kill any man that attempted to wreſt the ſword out of his hand, and kept inſiſting that Routlidge ſhould go out of the room. That Routlidge was taken by Joſeph Carrington, in order to be carried out of the room; who delivered him to a ſlave at the door, to be put in another room. That upon ſomething Chiſwell ſaid (as calling him fellow) the deceaſed turned ſuddenly round, and then Chiſwell dropped the point of his ſword, and held it with an extended arm without advancing. That when Routlidge ſunk in Carrington's arms, he ſaid he believed the man was dead; yes, replied Chiſwell, you may take him away, I have killed him. The reaſon of ſaying which was, Chiſwell ſaid he felt him on the point of his ſword, which no other man could know.

This is the ſubſtance of what was ſworn at the Examining Court, by eight creditable witneſſes; and as they are all men of character, whenever they are called upon in a judicial way, their teſtimony will, I make no doubt, juſtify me. How this unhappy affair may appear when witneſſes are introduced who were not then examined, and after the pains that have been taken to prejudice the publick, I cannot tell; but I hope I ſhall not be reſponſible for any teſtimony which I was not acquainted with, or for any publication founded on my depoſition which it does not ſupport.

The depoſition of Jeſſe Thomas.

JESSE THOMAS, being ſworn, ſaith that he remembers the above facts being ſworn to in manner above ſaid; and likewiſe, further, it was proved that Chiſwell called the deceaſed a Scotch rebel he thinks before the glaſs of wine was thrown. Alſo it was proved that Littleberry Moſby and Jacob Moſby had Chiſwell by the hand and elbow of the ſword arm, in ſuch a poſition as that it was impoſſible to move it when they imagined the man received the wound.

To the Author of a Manuſcript Circular Letter.

SIR,

THE method you fall upon to gain proſelytes to an opinion that a diviſion of the Chair and Treaſury will produce the moſt frightful conſequences ſeems to ſome people very diſingenuous, and exceptionable. If you judge properly upon the ſubject, why do you refuſe to give the publick the advantage of your lucubrations? If your manuſcript epiſtle is merely a device to alarm certain timorous Members of Aſſembly (as children are alarmed by ridiculous fears of hobgoblins) it is the moſt inſolent attempt aſſuredly that ever was made in this country, and the greateſt poſſible compliment to your own vanity and capacity. But if, Sir, the deſign of this maſked battery be to blaſt views of honeſt ambition, in one or two particulars (who know not the injury they ſuſtain) and to ſecond thoſe of another (when all are equally able to ſerve their country) I cannot help conſidering it as the moſt baſe and ungenerous action that hath ever fallen under my obſervation, in the politicks of Virginia. Sir, it is incumbent upon you either to publiſh your circular letter or to ſend copies of it to every perſon concerned, otherwiſe your warmeſt friends muſt acknowledge it is unworthy notice, and that hereafter you cannot make a reaſonable claim to their unlimited confidence.

I am, enterpriſing Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

METRIOTES *alter et æquus.*

Entered in the diſtrict of ACCOMACK.

SEPTEMBER 1. John and Betſey, William B. Bunting, from Philadelphia, with 1 barrel of linſeed oil, 1 keg of yellow ochre, 3 kegs of white lead, 4 quarter-caſks of gunpowder, 1 caſk of ſhot, 1 cheſt of glaſs ware, 24 hair ſieves, 3 barrels of European goods, 2 barrels of loaf ſugar, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, and 1 barrel of muſcovado ſugar.

1. Sally and Polly, John Hamtor, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

AUGUST 25. Betſey and Eſther, John Wilkins, jun. for Barbados, with 2500 buſhels of corn, 15,000 ſhingles, and 5 hhds. of tobacco.

26. Sally, John Smith, for North Carolina, with 500 buſhels of oats, 8 barrels of flower, and 4 tuns and a half of bar iron.

SEPTEMBER 1. Molly, Richard Trimlett, for New York, with 3400 buſhels of oats, and 1 pipe of Madeira wine.

3. Sally and Polly, John Hamtor, for Philadelphia, with 300 cedar poſts.

3. Polly, William Douglas, for Rhode Iſland, with 400 buſhels of wheat, 100 buſhels of corn, 1000 hhd. ſtaves, 70 feet of black walnut, 7 barrels of cider, 1 barrel of rum, 3 round and 2 ſquare tables, and 1 riding chair.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of JAMES *river.*

SEPTEMBER 1. Earl of Bute, George Buchanan, from Glaſgow, via Iſle of May, with 6000 buſhels of ſalt.

3. Donald, James Bogg, from Greenock, with European goods.

3. Harriott, Thomas Herdman, from Aberdeen, in ballaſt.

4. Black Prince, Charles Thomas, from Africa, with 120 Negroes.

5. Molly, Charles Campbell, from Port Lewis, on Delawar, with 4500 buſhels of ſalt.

9. Sally, Robert Elam, from Bermuda, with 3 hhds. of rum, 800 ſawed ſtones, 6000 lemons, 250 l. caſh, and 1 paſſenger.

Cleared.

AUGUST 19. Brunſwick, Robert Steel, for Glaſgow, with 387 hhds. of tobacco, 20 bags of cotton, 25 tuns of pig iron, 10,000 ſtaves, and 500 feet of plank.

SEPTEMBER 4. Guildford, William Laughtan, for Antigua, with 8 hhds. of tobacco, 12 barrels of pork, 3 hhds. of peaſe, 936 buſhels of corn, 388 buſhels of oats, 1867 feet of plank and ſcantling, and 24,800 ſhingles.

Advertisements.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1766.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber's STORES were all deſtroyed by fire on the 4th inſtant, about 11 o'clock at night, but many packages ſaved from the flames, *viz.* trunks, boxes, caſks, hampers, which contained womens valuable wearing apparel of all kinds; congo tea, loaf ſugar, pewter, table linen, ſheets, and ſundry other houſehold furniture; alſo a bale of new linen, which did belong to the eſtate of the late Mrs. *Frances Nelſon*, deceaſed, were ſtolen, and carried away by ſome moſt cruel and wicked people. He therefore hopes for the aſſiſtance and beſt endeavours of all good people, for the detection of ſuch unnatural villainy, which may poſſibly happen by ſuch goods being offered for ſale; but, as a further encouragement, he hereby offers a reward of TEN POUNDS, to be paid on the detection of ſuch offender.

2 ROBERT TUCKER.

N. B. He thinks all the linen, both wearing apparel and houſe linen, and the packages, were marked F N. The mark of the trunks, it is believed, is on the bottom thereof.

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPTEMBER 12, 1766.

GENTLEMEN who attend the General Courts and Aſſembly may be accommodated with genteel LODGINGS, have BREAKFAST and good STABLING for their HORSES, by applying to

ROBERT NICOLSON.

JAMES CITY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1766.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the publick that he ſtill continues publick houſe keeping, and hopes to have the pleaſure of waiting on all thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and all others that pleaſe to come. I have at leaſt 60 acres of land, under a good fence, for paſturage, with extraordinary good meadow ground, and all other neceſſaries convenient for man and horſe.

2‖ JAMES DILLARD.

On Wedneſday *the 8th of* October *next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* JAMES's *door, in* Fredericksburg, *will be expoſed to publick ſale,*

THE ſloop INDUSTRY, now lying at *Fredericksburg*, together with her ſails, rigging, &c. She will carry upwards of four thouſand buſhels of grain.

Meſſ. JOSEPH WATKINS, and ROGER DIXON, are empowered to ſell her.

Fredericksburg Races.

ON *Thurſday* the 9th day of *October* a purſe of twenty pounds, ready money, to be be run for by any horſe, mare, or gelding, not more than quarter blooded, the beſt of three four mile heats, or as near that diſtance as the ground will admit of, carrying nine ſtone for 14 hands, give and take ſeven pounds for each inch above or below that ſize.

And on *Friday* the 10th day of *October* a purſe of ten pounds, ready money, to be run for by any horſe, mare, or gelding, thas has not any mixture of the *Engliſh* or foreign breed, the beſt of three two mile heats, or as near that diſtance as the ground will admit of, carrying the ſame weight, give and take, as for the above purſe.

The horſes that are to ſtart for either of the above purſes are to be entered, ſhown, and meaſured, at Capt. *George Weedon*'s, on the *Mouday* preceding the races, paying for the firſt purſe 20 s. and for the ſecond 10 s. which entrance money is to be given to the ſecond beſt horſe, &c. running for each purſe, according to the rules of racing, to be adjudged by Gentlemen appointed by the ſubſcribers, who are alſo to regulate every matter on the field, and determine any diſputes that may ariſe.

Three horſes are to enter and ſtart, or no race, and no entrance will be allowed at the pole, or any time after the day fixed for that purpoſe.——There will alſo be ſundry other diverſions; and it is propoſed, on the firſt race day, to hand about a ſubſcription for future races at *Fredericksburg*, on ſuch terms as may be moſt agreeable to the Gentlemen preſent, who are encouragers of the turf.

To be SOLD, *altogether or in parcels,*

ELEVEN hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Southampton* county, on the main *Blackwater* and *Cypreſs* ſwamp, whereon is a dwelling-houſe 40 by 18, underpinned with brick, brick chimnies, and a paſſage; a good kitchen, planked above and below, and all convenient out-houſes, the whole quite new; alſo a new framed houſe, about a mile from the others, which may occaſionally ſerve as an overſeer's houſe. There is on the ſaid plantation a good garden well paled in, 300 or upwards of the beſt bearing apple trees, 400 peach trees, and a nurſery of about 3000 apple trees of the beſt fruit, a peach nurſery of about 2000 trees, and a variety of the beſt cherries, pears, and plums. The land is well timbered, and produces good tobacco, wheat, &c. and enough cleared for about ten hands. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms, which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Iſle of Wight* county, near *Hardy*'s ferry. 4 WILLIAM HAYNES.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a dun coloured black horſe, about 4 feet and a half high, about 10 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots, has a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſtreak on his near fore foot, a ſtreak down his rump, branded on the near buttock reſembling N or A, and on the off buttock reſembling ∩; alſo a gray mare, about 2 years old, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a light mane and tail, trots, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

‖ PHILIP GOODE.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 9, 1766.

AS I perceive my misfortune by the loſs of fire is publiſhed in the Gazette, I ſhall take it as a particular favour of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to me (whom I addreſs in this manner to ſave me particular applications) to make a point of making the payments they are ſenſible they ought, in *October* Court next, though particularly thoſe who have diſappointed me for many courts paſt; but ſhould it be poſſible thoſe laſt ſhould have ſo little feeling for me, or regard to common juſtice, as to ſlight this application, in the manner they have many literary and perſonal ones, they muſt excuſe me if I take ſuch methods as they force me to, and which even then will be very reluctantly made uſe of by me. I take this method alſo of acquainting my friends, and all others, that I have ſtill a quantity of *Weſt India* GOODS, &c. by me, and can ſupply their orders as heretofore. I likewiſe intend to buy wheat, &c. as uſual, and can furniſh bread and flower in like manner.

2 ROBERT TUCKER.

N. B. The printer made a miſtake in laſt Gazette, putting *John Tucker*'s name to the loaf ſugar advertiſement, inſtead of *Robert Tucker*; and which, though all deſtroyed by the flames, he expects to replace very ſoon.

MIDDLESEX, SEPTEMBER 11, 1766.

STolen out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, a large SILVER LAMP for a tea pot, which has an unicorn's head for the creſt. The above piece of plate is ſuppoſed to be taken by my own ſervants, and will probably be offered for ſale. Whoever ſtops it, ſo that the owner gets it again, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

EDMUND BERKELEY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *New Kent*, the 14th of *July* laſt, a luſty black Negro fellow named ROGER, well made, 5 feet 11 inches high, and had on when he went away an oſnabrug ſhirt and trouſers. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows.

2‖ W. DANDRIDGE.

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPTEMBER 4, 1766.

THE Truſtees for Mrs. WHALEY's charity to MATTEY's School (the Miniſter and Church-Wardens of *Bruton* pariſh) give this notice that in the forenoon of *Monday* the 22d inſtant they will meet in the Church of *Williamſburg*, to chooſe a maſter for that ſchool. They hope they have it in their power to make ſuch propoſals as ſhall encourage a diligent and uſeful perſon to accept of the office.

Juſt arrived in James *river, from* Africa,

THE ſhip BLACK PRINCE,

Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, with a cargo of fine *Windward* and *Gold Coaſt* SLAVES; the ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred* on *Monday* the fifteenth of *September* next, and continue until all are ſold.

THOMAS NEWTON & SON.

AUGUST 30, 1766.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 27, 1766.

ALL PERSONS indebted to *William M'Caa* and company are deſired to make immediate payment to *John M'Caa*, at *Norfolk*; thoſe indebted in open accounts, who do not make payment, nor ſettle, by bond or notes, before the 1ſt of *November* next, may depend on being ſued.——The ſubſcriber intending for *Britain*, gives notice to all perſons indebted to Doctor *Walter M'Clurg*, late of *Hampton*, that *John M'Caa* will attend the *Elizabeth City* county courts, to tranſact that Gentleman's buſineſs.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

For London,

THE ſhip SALLY,

THOMAS LILLY commander, will take in tobacco at 8 l. ſterling a tun, with liberty of conſignment. Two thirds of her cargo being already engaged, greateſt part of which is now on board, ſhe will ſail in a ſhort time. The Captain will attend all convenient county courts.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg *Fair in* October *next, purſuant to the will of Mr.* ROBERT BAYLOR, *deceaſed, and a decree of* King *and* Queen *county court,*

A TRACT of LAND, in the lower end of *Spotſylvania* county, containing about 1100 acres, lying about 18 miles from *Fredericksburg*, great part of which is good for grain or tobacco. Any perſon inclinable to view it between this and the day of ſale will be ſhown it by applying to *John Hackney*, living near the premiſes. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

GREGORY BAYLOR, }
GEORGE BROOKE, } Executors.

N. B. The land will be laid off in lots, if required.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying upon *Gravelly Run*, in the county of *Dinwiddie*, about 10 miles from *Peterſburg*, convenient to church, court, and mills, and is eſteemed an excellent ſoil for any kind of grain, and ſome parts for tobacco. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, or to me in *Suſſex* county.

Tf AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPTEMBER 5, 17[illegible]

STOLEN out of my ſtable, ſome time laſt night, or early this morning, a middle ſized ſorrel horſe, with a roached mane and bob tail, and branded on the near [illegible] but the brand forgot. It is imagined that the perſon who ſtole the horſe broke open a chair box, and took a pair of boots, two pair of meſh pumps, and a dowlas ſhirt, with ſeveral other things. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, or gives me ſuch information as I may get him again, ſhall have 20 s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 5 l.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Fairfax* county, containing about 1016 acres, known by the name of *Belmont*, pleaſantly ſituated on *Potowmack* river, within two miles of the town of *Colcheſter*, whereon is the beſt fiſhery on *Potowmack* river; alſo the tobacco warehouſes in the town of *Colcheſter*, and ſeveral other lots there. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *William Carr* merchant in *Dumfries*, or the ſubſcriber, I intend for *Great Britain* ſoon.

2‖ ANDREW BAILLIE.

Tappahannock, Auguſt 26, 1766.

To be SOLD *at* Norfolk, *on* Thurſday *the* 16th *of* October, *being court day,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Tanner*'s creek, containing 58 acres; it is a pleaſant ſituation, has good and commodious buildings, garden, and orchard, and fine fiſh and oyſters, within 4 miles of the town of *Norfolk*, and has a publick ferry on the creek worth 15 or 20 l. a year. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe privately before the day of ſale may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to NICHOLAS POWELL.

To be SOLD *at* CAROLINE *court-houſe, on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* October *next, to the higheſt bidder,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying within four miles of the ſaid court-houſe, on the branches of *Matapony* river, being the land whereon Capt. *Thomas Buckner* formerly lived, with a good water griſt mill and furniture thereon. The land was mortgaged by Capt. *Buckner* to *John Robinſon*, Eſqr and the ſubſcriber, the mortgage foreclоſed, and a judgment to recover the land ſome time ago. Any perſon inclinable to view the ſaid land before the ſale will be ſhown it by applying to *William Plunkitt*, jun. living thereon. Credit will be given for one half the money until *April* next, and for the other half until *October* following, on giving bond and ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of the ſaid *John Robinſon*, and HUMPHREY HILL.

To be LET, *by the ſubſcriber, for three years, nine months, or yearly,*

A TAVERN, in *Halifax* town, *North Carolina*, known by the name of the CROWN TAVERN, lying on the main ſtreet, with three lots adjoining, and the following improvements, *viz.* A large commodious houſe, with four rooms below and three above, one of which is made uſe of for a ball room, or maſon's lodge, a good kitchen, ſtable, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, and a good tradeſman's ſhop, lying on the main ſtreet. The lots are well paled in, and a good garden to the ſaid improvements. I have plenty of exceeding good houſe and kitchen furniture, which I would diſpoſe of to the perſon inclining to rent the ſame, and give a reaſonable time of credit. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‖ DANIEL LOVELL.

To be SOLD, *in* Amelia *county, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 16th *of* October *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 666 acres, lying on *Little Nottoway* river, conſiſting of high and low grounds, the ſoil chiefly of the mulatto kind, and very fit for the production of tobacco, hemp, and all ſorts of grain, the plantation in the beſt order for working 8 or 10 hands; whereon is a new convenient dwelling-houſe, 4 large barns, and all neceſſary out-houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the place by applying to my overſeer, now on the ſpot. There will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, a parcel of NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children; alſo a large ſtock of cattle, hogs, and ſheep, together with ſeveral horſes, and the crops of corn and tobacco as they may ſtand at that time. What credit will be allowed ſhall be mentioned the day of ſale. ‖ JOSEPH CARRUTHERS.

To be SOLD,

THE PLANTATION belonging to the ſubſcriber, in the ſouthern branch of *Elizabeth River*, about 8 miles from *Norfolk* town, and 3 below the *Great Bridge*, containing 260 acres, whereon is a new dwelling-houſe 26 by 20 feet long, a kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, garden well paled in, and a new barn. The ſaid land is very convenient, as the main country road is the bounds on one ſide, and the ſouthern branch on the other; where there is a good private landing, and with a little coſt there might be a landing made, as there is near 16 feet water in common tides, not above ſix feet from the land. The ſaid land is very level, high, and as rich as any in the country, and has a great plenty of all kinds of timber. There is about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, all under a new fence, and a young apple and peach orchard. The terms of payment are 50 l. at the ſale, 60 l. at the *October* General Court, and 12 months credit for the reſt, with bond and ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer at the day of ſale. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock, on *Wedneſday* the 17th of this inſtant, on the premiſes.

JOHN PASTEUR.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at* Cheſterfield *court-houſe, the firſt* Friday *in* October, *being court day,*

ABOUT 60 acres of LAND,

whereon *Jonathan Shackelton* formerly reſided, lying very near the town of *Warwick*. A good title will be made by ‖ ROBERT RUFFIN.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the 18th inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of* Chriſtopher Martin, *deceaſed, in* Cheſterfield *county,*

THE perſonal eſtate of the ſaid *Martin*, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, and ſundry other plantation utenſils. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 3 l. on giving bond and ſecurity to

2‖ JOHN MARTIN, Adm.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring in their accounts.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the will of Mr.* Joſeph Stevens, *deceaſed,*

EIGHT LOTS in the town of *Tappahannock*, with valuable improvements, formerly poſſeſſed by Mr. *James Mills*, with a well accuſtomed ordinary, now kept by Mr. *Charles Todd*, thereon; alſo two SLAVES, a ſervant woman, ſundry houſehold furniture, and ſeveral ſets of chair harneſs. The ſale to be on the lots, the third *Wedneſday* in *November* next. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and credit for the other half until the firſt day of *June* next.

On the ſecond *Wedneſday* in *November* will be ſold, at the teſtator's late dwelling-houſe in *Caroline*, about 20 choice SLAVES, with ſundry ſtocks and houſehold goods, upon the ſame terms, as to the ready payment and credit.

And on the third *Tueſday* in *September* next, being *Goochland* court day, will be ſold at the court-houſe, a tract of 1000 acres of LAND in that county, lying on the branches of the *Byrd*, for ready money. The credit to be allowed is upon the uſual condition of giving bond and ſecurity. ‖ ROBERT FARISH, Executor.

N. B. As it was found inconvenient to have the ſale of the lots in *Tappahannock*, *&c.* in *October*, the Fair being the firſt *Wedneſday*, and the General Court immediately following, it is now altered to the third *Wedneſday* in *November*, at which time it will certainly take place.

To be RENTED, *on the head of* Bennet's *creek, in the lower pariſh of* Nanſemond,

A PLANTATION, with almoſt every conveniency, for a term of years, on reaſonable terms, to any perſon that will be likely to improve it, as there is fine land to clear, as well as what is cleared.

2 ROBERT JORDAN.

RUN away from a plantation belonging to the eſtate of *John Thomſon*, deceaſed, in *Albemarle* county, ſome months ago, a likely Mulatto wench named NANNY, about 28 years of age, pretty tall, and will endeavour to paſs for a free woman; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Newcaſtle*, where ſhe formerly lived, or *Williamſburg*, where ſhe gave out ſhe intended going, in order to ſue for her freedom. Whoever apprehends the ſaid wench, and delivers her to a conſtable, to be conveyed to the plantation aforeſaid, ſhall have 20 s. reward.

WILLIAM HOLT, Executor.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a ſorrel horſe, near 4 feet 8 inches high, appears to be very old, with a hanging mane and ſhort buſhy tail, one hind foot white, ſome white in his face, and paces a little.

JAMES ALLEN.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, has ſome white hairs on his withers, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock reſembling RE; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bald eagle horſe, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, but not branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l. 10 s.

‖ JAMES TUCKER.

TAKEN up, in *Surry*, a black horſe, about 13 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a large ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock IH; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

‖ ELIZABETH BINNS.

BUCKINGHAM, AUGUST 1, 1766.

AS I intend leaving this colony ſoon, and am informed by my friends that I am the perſon pointed at, in the Gazette of *July* 18th, who prevaricated in his evidence about Col. *Chiſwell*'s killing Mr. *Routledge*, I think it neceſſary, to prevent any aſperſions upon my character when I am gone, hereby to declare that I deny every particular of the ſaid charge, of which any perſon may be further ſatisfied by applying to Mr. *Smith* the Juſtice, or any of the witneſſes.

GEORGE FRAZER.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND on *Matapony* river, about 5 miles above KING WILLIAM court-houſe, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing upwards of 1400 acres of fee-ſimple, and 300 acres of leaſed land adjoining; the land is in general very good, and has very fine wild oat marſhes on the river, where a great quantity of hay may be made yearly. There are upon the land a very good dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes in very good order, an extraordinary fine apple orchard, conſiſting of *Hughes*'s crabs, pearmains, latter ruſſetings, and all other kinds of fruit, a very good peach orchard, a well accuſtomed griſt mill, which ſtands convenient to the river, ſo that veſſels can come to the landing and deliver grain, or receive meal, with convenience. The whole will be ſold together, or may very eaſily be laid off in three lots, each bounding upon the river, as the purchaſers may chooſe. The land may be viewed, and the terms known, by applying to HARRY GAINES.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a term of years,*

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and two LOTS where Mr. *James Hume* now lives, in the town of *Fredericksburg*, which is the pleaſanteſt ſituation on the main ſtreet of any place in the town; the houſe is very commodious, having four good rooms and two cloſets below ſtairs, and two rooms above, four fire places, and very good dry cellars; the out-houſes are very good, being all new, *viz.* a kitchen, dairy, meat-houſe, ſtable, *&c.* and ſeveral convenient yards, the whole well encloſed with locuſt poſts and high paling; there is alſo an exceeding good well of water on the premiſes; it will ſuit either a merchant or tavern keeper. The terms may be known by applying to me. 4 ROGER DIXON.

N. B. I have ſtill remaining on hand between 2 and 300 l. ſterling worth of *European* merchandiſe, which I will ſell a great bargain; alſo good *Madeira* WINE, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter-caſk, at the rate of 35 l. a pipe, for ready money. R. D.

VIRGINIA, AUGUST 13, 1766.

RUN away from the *Neabſco* furnace, on or about the 25th of *July* laſt, a convict ſervant named *Arundale Carnes*, the property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; and was imported into this country laſt *April* in the *Tryall*, from *London*. He is a lad about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, very ſlim made, ſmooth faced, wears his own brown hair tyed behind, and very ſhort on the forehead, has gray eyes, and very large dark eyebrows; had on or with him when he went away a new blue fearnought pea jacket, an oſnabrug and ſtriped cotton ſhirt, oſnabrug ſailors trouſers, a large half worn caſtor hat, a pair of country made ſhoes, large yellow buckles, and if dreſs would make a genteel enough appearance. Though he pretends to be ſomewhat of a doctor, beſides knowing how to wait on a Gentleman, yet it is more than preſumeable he will endeavour to paſs as a ſailor, and get on board ſome ſhip or veſſel, which all maſters of ſuch are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from indulging him in. He went from hence in a large canoe, and would probably make for the *Maryland* ſhore. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the *Neabſco* furnace, ſhall receive, if taken in this colony, 40 s. if in any other province 4 piſtoles reward, beſides what the law allows.

4 THOMAS LAWSON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, at* Richmond *town, on* Monday *the 6th of* October *next, being* Henrico *court day,*

A LOT in the ſaid town, near *Shockoe* creek, with a good convenient dwelling-houſe with four rooms on the lower floor, and ſeveral out-houſes, a valuable *Virginia* born Negro woman and child, a horſe, and ſome houſehold furnitue; by virtue of a deed of truſt made to us by Mr. *Robert Elliott*. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

6 ALEXANDER M'CAUL.
JOHN PRIDE, Jun.

For SALE, *by the ſubſcriber at* Norfolk,

CHOICE *Barbados* RUM,

at 2 s. 9 d. a gallon.

Tf JOHN TUCKER.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 22d of* September *next, at* Fauquier *court-houſe,*

ABOUT three thouſand acres of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of *Armiſtead Churchill*, being part of a tract of land commonly known by the name of *Pageland*, lying in the county of *Fauquier*. The time of payment will be agreed on at the ſale, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

4 The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD, *altogether or in parcels, on reaſonable terms,*

EIGHT thouſand acres of LAND in *Halifax* county, great part of which is low grounds, and very rich high land, and is conveniently ſituated for many good ſettlements, as it extends on a large creek ſeveral miles. Application was formerly made to me for it by ſome *Pennſylvanians*, but at that time I had no title; this informs them that the title is now in me, and if they, or any other perſon, are inclinable to purchaſe, they may apply to me in *Charlotte* county. 6 CLEMENT READ.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, the 18th day of* September *next, altogether or in parcels, on the premiſes,*

FIFTEEN hundred acres of good Land, with a large plantation on it, lying on *Kettle Run*, in *Fauquier* county; alſo to be ſold, on the 22d day of ſaid month, another tract of good land, on or near *Gooſe* creek, in the aforeſaid county, containing 7750 acres, where are upwards of twenty tenements. The firſt mentioned land lies about 22 miles from the town of *Dumfries*, and the other about 50 miles. Twelve months credit will be allowed, and 5 per cent. diſcount for ready money.

4‖ BURGESS SMITH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Prince Edward* county, ſome time in *March* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named SAMPSON, near 6 feet high, has ſmall legs, two of his fore fingers (I believe on his right hand) were burned when he was ſmall, and are now much crooked; had on when he went away an old *German* ſerge coat, fine linen ſhirt, and oſnabrug trouſers. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have two piſtoles reward, beſides what the law allows.

5 RICHARD WOODSON.

To be SOLD, *and entered on this Fall,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in *Auguſta* county, lying on *Shenando* river, nigh the line with *Frederick* county, and commonly known by the name of *Macredie*'s quarter, being part of the eſtate of *Thomas Macredie*, deceaſed. The tract contains nigh 500 acres, above 300 of which are rich low grounds, the remainder good high land, well wooded and watered. The low grounds lie chiefly on the river (which bends almoſt round the plantation) and in many places they are nigh a quarter of a mile wide; about 50 acres of them are cleared, and a little of the high land. There is a large peach orchard on the plantation, an overſeer's houſe, and other conveniences. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

6 ALEXANDER CUNINGHAME,
Attorney for the heir.

To be SOLD *for tobacco, bills of exchange, caſh, or ſhort credit,*

FOUR LOTS in *Hanover* town, whereon I lately lived, which rent at preſent for 75 l. annually. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any, or the whole of the above lots, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Alexander Donald* in ſaid town, or to me in *Caroline* county, at *New Flanders*.

10 WILLIAM DUDLEY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Lunenburg*, a Negro fellow named *Will*, rather inclined to a yellow than black complexion, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, is very active, and has a bad countenance; had on oſnabrug ſhirt and trouſers, a light coloured duffil great coat, and a *Virginia* made hat about half wore. I purchaſed him of Major *William Taylor*, in *Hanover* county. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 3 l. reward, if taken within the colony, and if out thereof 10 l.

6 WILLIAM TAYLOR.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* October *next, (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) altogether, or in parcels,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Orange* county, containing 1120 acres; there are pretty good buildings on the plantation, and a very good apple orchard. Alſo the ſtock of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, and other commodities. The terms will be agreed upon at the day of ſale.

13 EDWIN FLEET.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER, at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after.